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VOLUME X.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

NUMBER 11

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W. A. Wilgus,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of
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economical than the ordinary kind, and con-
tains no salt in competition with the salt of
the food. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAK-**
ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. P. Campbell,
DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
OPERATING A SPECIALTY.
Office over M. Frankel & Sons'.

SAM HAWKINS & CO.
TONSOLARTISTS,
Have the oldest establishment in this city har-
ing run for over 25 years and their success is
an evidence of the neat and polite manner in
which they do business. They recently re-
located their shop with new sets of chairs. They
specially invite the traveling public to call on
them for anything in their line. No space will
be spared to give all satisfaction which call
for it. Remember the place adjoining express
office, 7th St. Formerly Russellville street.

A LA BELLE JARDINIERE
L. Fritsch,
FASHIONABLE : MERCHANT : TAILOR.
And Importer of Fine Cloths & Suitings.
No. 321 First St., Evansville, Ind.
Feb. 29

Andrew Hall,
DEALER IN
Granite and Marble
MONUMENTS
AND LIME.
COR. VIRGINIA AND EIGHT
STREETS,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Nov. 1-17.

AUSTIN D. HICKS
—THE YOUNGEST—
INSURANCE AGENT
In town, writes Mills, Country Stores,
Tobacco Barns and all other Property
in first class Companies.
Office: In Bank of Hopkinsville.

BETHEL
Female College.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
The Fall Term will open on MONDAY, AU-
GUST 29, 1887. An experienced faculty, thor-
ough instruction and terms as heretofore. For
other information call on or address

J. W. RUST,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

New Barber Shop!
M. L. YOUNG, Prop.,
N. NINTH ST. NEAR MAIN.
SHAVING, SHAMPOONING,
HAIR-CUTTING
All done in the Latest Fashion and Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. Nothing but clean towels
used. 1-11-87.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

Lewis House
AND FURNITURE,
Hopkinsville, - Ky.
Terms, part cash, balance on reasona-
ble time. Apply to
M. Lewis, Prop.
Nov 18, 17.

A. B. BARKER, M. D.,
191 W. Fourth St.
CROOKED EYES, CAT-
ARACT and all diseases
of the
Eye, Ear, Nose
AND THROAT. The latest and most perfect
method of treatment. Send me for illustrated list. (Circulars free.)

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
Cures and beautifies the hair.
Prevents itching and dandruff.
Keeps the hair soft and shiny.
Hair to its natural color.
Overcomes itching and hair falling.
No. 410 Broadway, N. Y.

HINDERCOMBS.
The most perfect and best cure for Croup, Whooping
Cough, Sore Throat, and all the diseases of the
throat. As used in Druggists. Hindercomb & Co., N. Y.

UNMARKED GRAVES.

The Neglected Resting Places of Famous
Literary People.
It is curious, and certainly not cred-
itable, that the graves of famous
literary people receive so little atten-
tion at the hands of living relatives
and descendants, even in the case of
those whose present comfortable cir-
cumstances are chiefly the results of
the hands that lie still in death.
Washington Irving's grave in quaint
and ancient Sleepy Hollow cemetery
is a dismal-looking spot even in mid-
summer, and in autumn and winter
the dreariness of the place is intensi-
fied. The slab that tells the visitor
that he stands at the grave of one of
the greatest writers America has ever
produced is badly damaged. Relic-
hunters from all quarters of the globe
have clipped off large pieces of the
granite, and although every precau-
tion is apparently taken to prevent
vandalism, and a liberal reward of-
fered by the cemetery people, the
practice goes on unabated. The strict
watch recently set upon the grave has
resulted in a new device by which
visitors, who now deposit small
stones and shells found in other
parts of the cemetery on the grave,
walk for a brief while, return and
take away the stone or shell so that it
may be claimed for the relic that it
once rested on Irving's grave. Helen
Hunt Jackson's grave is kept bright
and attractive by the many visitors
who seek the rocky "red evergreen"
and the "Bosons" and drop flowers and
other tokens of love upon it. But for
these attentions of the outside world,
the grave would assume a dreary ap-
pearance, forlorn and uncared for. A
large number of visiting cards and
scraps of paper containing impromptu
verses and eulogistic memorials are
frequently found tucked in among the
evergreen branches. Fanny Osmond's
and Fanny Fern's graves at Mount
Auburn, near Boston, receive only the
visits of a few ardent admirers, most-
ly elderly ladies. The last resting-
place of the gifted Alice and Phoebe
Cary, on the lawn of the hill at the
entrance to Greenwood, Brook-
lyn, is sadly neglected now, and were
it not for the occasional garland or
cluster of roses deposited there it
would be a dismal spot. The narrow
iron gate is badly rusted, the ever-
green hedges are rapidly being obliterated
and the large blocks of granite be-
neath which the gentle sisters
slumber are gradually sinking down-
ward and large holes underneath the
monument are visible. Horace Greeley,
the warm friend and adviser of the
Cary sisters until his death, kept his
promise made when, as pall-bearer, he
agreed to look after their "dusky
home" and to tell it that it was pre-
sented to the many visitors, but
now the once-tried and able journalist
is also the tenant of a silent tomb just
beyond the knoll where his gentle two
friends lie, and their remaining rela-
tives seem to care nothing for its ap-
pearance. McDonald, Clarke, the
mad Broadway poet, and "Doc
Sticks," who married Fanny Fern's
lovely daughter, are also enfolded in
dreary plots of grounds at Green-
wood, almost forgotten by the world.
Mrs. Lydia Hunter Sigourney, who,
in her day, charmed thousands on
both sides of the ocean with her de-
lightful writings, lies in Hartel,
her old home, and although the at-
tention of Charles Boecher Stowe, "Mark
Twain," Charles Dudley Warner and
other of her old-time friends has fre-
quently been called to the shameful
condition of her grave, and the Sahara
desert-like appearance it presents, by
travelers, yet nothing has been done to
improve it. Susan Warner, who gained
the respect and love of thousands, by
her "Wide, Wide World" and
"Queechy," lies in the military cem-
etery at West Point, with the sanction
of the Secretary of War—the grave
forgotten by all except her devoted
sister Anna, who showers love and
flowers upon the resting-place of her
who was so close a companion to her
in life and presenting an almost iso-
lated instance of posthumous family
remembrance of the grave of the lit-
erary dead.—N. Y. Graphic.

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

An Institution Which Has Had a Useful
Career in Europe.
The system of the courts of concilia-
tion, as in force in Denmark, where it
has had the longest and most thor-
ough trial, is briefly this: Each local
community is authorized to choose a
tribunal called a court of conciliation,
and consisting of three members, one
and two assistants. These are selected
with reference to their qualifica-
tions to compose disputes, and for
their high standing in the public con-
fidence. This court, so constituted,
has jurisdiction of every complaint up-
on which a civil action may be based,
and no such action will be heard in
any of the regular courts of justice
until it appears that the case has first
been laid before the court of concilia-
tion, and referred, by a disagreement,
to the ordinary municipal court or
district court for trial. Thus every
case out of which an action might
arise, except in criminal cases, comes
first before the new body which it is
proposed to organize.
The proceedings in this court are in
the nature of a formal attempt to
arbitrate. The principals to the ac-
tion appear in person and not by
counsel. No lawyer except those on
the bench have anything to do with
the matter. Plaintiff and defendant
tell their own stories in their own way
to the court, and witnesses may be
called in, if necessary. When the
case has been heard in full, the court
renders its decision. If this is ac-
cepted by both parties, the dispute is
ended, the quarrel is settled as by
arbitration, fees and costs are saved,
and the judgment so accepted has
the same force and effect as a
judgment in any of the ordinary
courts of law. If, however, the
decision is unsatisfactory to either
party, he can appeal to the regular
court. In this case it has been found
to work well for the composition of
suits to require each party to
file a written statement of a judg-
ment which he would consider fair
and reasonable. This is kept sealed and
secret until the next court has passed
on the issue. Then these offers are
opened and, if it is found that the
plaintiff recovers by his persistent suit
as much or more than he offered to
take before the court of conciliation,
he should be entitled to all his costs; if
he recovers less, then he should pay
the costs of the defendant. If the
judgment is for a sum between the of-
fers of the two parties, each pays his
own costs.
The popularity of these courts and
the excellent results of their estab-
lishment make it seem strange that they
have not been copied more generally
by all enlightened nations. It appears
that, in the five years from 1871 to 1875
inclusive, there were 116,483 cases
brought before courts of conciliation
in Denmark. Of these, 74,742 were
reconciled and adjudged. Be-
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190,838 cases presented, of which
121,970 were settled before these
courts, and only half of the re-
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nal before which two parties at a
misunderstanding can present their
grievances as man to man. In the
adjustment of labor disputes, these
courts are simply invaluable. By
means of them alone, in fact, may we
expect to see arbitration elevated to the
dignity of a common method of legal
procedure. Courts of conciliation
ought to be found hereafter as a part
of the legal and judicial system of
every progressive State.—St. Paul
Pioneer-Press.

FAR EASTERN RACES.

Dreamy Nations That Will Disappear Be-
fore the People of the West.
Though a want of imagination has
been the cause of this Far Eastern im-
personality, the environment has helped
in the process. These people have
traveled very little. A race differs
from an individual in its travels in
one respect, namely, that while the
former lives off the country, in the
latter the latter it is the country that
lives off him. The result is that, while
the individual is a cosmopolitan
as his roving nature is a race is
constantly driven in upon itself, in its
struggle for existence, and becomes
more personal as the outcome of the
strife. The changed conditions under
which it finds itself necessitate
mental ingenuity to adapt them,
and influence it unconsciously.
To see how potent these
influences prove we have but to look
at that branch of the Aryan family
that for so long now has stayed at
home. Destitute of stimulus from
without, the Indo-Aryan mind turned
on itself, and consumed in metaphysics
the imagination which has made his
cousins the leaders in the world's pro-
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roundings began to tell. The torpor
of the East, like some paralyzing poi-
son, stole into their souls, and they
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land they had formerly wrested from
its possessors. Their bright past
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not produce personality, the Altaie
peoples abundantly witness. The Huns,
the Turks and the Tartars have re-
mained through all their wanderings
nearly as impersonal as when they set
out. Both cases combined to keep
the Japanese, perhaps, the most im-
personal of all.
One thing, then, this glance at Far
Eastern civilization has shown. The
soul in its progress through this world,
at least, tends inevitably to individ-
ualization. Grand as is the great con-

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Some Interesting Particulars Concerning
Its Discipline on the Frontier.
Metz is one of the most strongly for-
tified cities in Europe. It is impreg-
nable to-day against any army that
France could bring against it. I have
been all around this city, and have
been able to pass along under the
fortifications, and to notice their multi-
plicity and strength. No civilian has
the right to ascend even one of the
lowest battlements. Only the most
trusted of the German superior offi-
cers have the privilege of moving
around freely through these breast-
works. There are but few, even among
the German officers at Metz, who know
the exact character and extent of these
defenses. Metz is entirely surrounded
by tremendous walls of earth and ma-
sonry, varying in thickness from thirty
to sixty feet. The principal wall
passes entirely around the town in an
unbroken line, being pierced only by
passages which can be closed com-
pletely by massive steel gates. These
walls are strengthened by deep
moats. There are three moats passing
entirely around the city. These are
from twenty to thirty feet wide, and
are filled with water. In the front
of each moat is a frieze of jagged
wood, and a hedgehog of such
strength as to make an impassable
barrier without cutting. The caper-
ing of one line of fortifications could
only be done under the concentrated
fire of the forts in the neighborhood
and the further in-lying defenses. The
passing of one barrier would be merely
a beginning.
The great heights around Metz are
covered with forts. These are in the
immediate neighborhood. The great-
est height is occupied by Fort St.
Quentin. This is absolutely
impregnable as the heights at Ehren-
breitstein, on the Rhine. This fort
stands upon a high peak, which rises
alone from a wide stretched
plain. The plain is undulating
and luxuriant. The height rises abruptly from this, a
rocky mass, as if it were specially
prepared by the hand of nature for a
fortress to command the plain. With
the tremendous armament attached to
Metz from France without, the
city is completely surrounded by a
terrible destruction, unless St. Quentin
could be first silenced or cap-
tured. It commands the country to
the River Moselle. Upon its right, be-
tween it and Metz, is the tremendous
fort of Friedrich Karl, and upon its
north is Fort Pappelville. In addition
to these forts, which absolutely bar
the road leading to Germany, there is
no elevation near the city which is not
occupied by strong modern military
defenses.
Once inside the city you find dis-
cipline, hard work, and the results of
a perfect military system. Fully half
the people you see on the streets are
soldiers. In the city of Metz to-day
there are twenty-six thousand men.
Along the frontier, in positions where
the matter can be concentrated upon
the border within twenty-four hours, there
are two hundred thousand men. In
Metz, private soldiers are turned out
at four o'clock in the morning. It is
drill, drill, from morning till night.
They are exercised in every form of
evolution which could be employed in
actual war. The German soldiers wear
uniforms constantly. It is a branch
of discipline, and of the most serious
character, for them to appear in public
in civilian dress. These officers have
no time for social hospitalities. They
are too occupied with their military
duties, in the perfecting of this tre-
mendous military machine, which each
day grows more and more formidable.
The perfection of the discipline of
the German army can only be under-
stood by witnessing its actual opera-
tion. To begin with, the private
soldiers are thoroughly trained phys-
ically, as well as in the mental details
of the military profession. They are
all accomplished gymnasts. The Ger-
man army is perfectly democratic in
the placing of its men. The sons of
the best families, who wish merely to
serve their three years' term, have to
begin in the ranks as common soldiers.
I heard, when I was in Metz, of a
young nobleman who was placed in
the ranks as a private and under the
command of his servant, a gendarme.
The respect which a subordinate
must pay to his superior extends
throughout every hour and minute of
the day. The first night of my arrival
in Metz I was dining at the table
d'hôte, when a heavy, thick-set German
officer entered the room. A slight,
aristocratic-looking German officer,
also in uniform, was leaning against
his dinner and talking to a friend
when the officer entered the room.
The moment the latter entered the
young officer stood up from the table
and saluted. He stood with his hand
at the side of his head, in the attitude
of salute, until the advancing officer
reached the table, and told him per-
fectly to sit down. In this particular
case I afterward learned that the officer
superior in rank was a former trades-
man in the town where the younger
officer, the only son of a noble family,
was one of his social leaders. The
two men in social life would not know
each other socially. But in the army
the tradesman's position commanded
the absolute respect and obedience of
the nobleman.—T. C. Crawford, in N.
Y. World.

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soul in its progress through this world,
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ualization. Grand as is the great con-

NEW POSTAL RULES.

What May Legally Be Printed Upon Cer-
tain Mailable Matter.
The Post-Office Department has for-
mulated new rules concerning the
writing and printing which may be
lawfully put upon mailable matter of
the second, third and fourth classes.
Second-class matter embraces all
newspapers and other periodicals is-
sued at stated intervals, and as fre-
quently as four times a year from a
known publication office, that have a
legitimate list of subscribers, and are
not designed for advertising purposes
primarily, or for free circulation, or
for circulation at nominal rates. It
states the original print in matter of
this kind, there may not be printed or
written any thing except the name
and address of the person for whom
the article is intended, index figures of subscrip-
tion book (in print or writing); the printed
title of the publication, the printed
name and address of the publisher or
sender; written or printed words or
figures or both, showing date of end
of subscription; return requests. Any
article or item in a paper or other
publication may be marked for ob-
servation, but not by written or
printed words. Bills, receipts and
orders for subscriptions printed or
written so as to convey no other in-
formation than the name, location and
subscription price of the publications
to which they refer may be enclosed
in publications of the second class.
Bona fide supplements may be in-
closed with the particular issues of
second-class publications which they
supplement. The words "sample copy"
must be either written or
printed on the wrapper of every sam-
ple copy sent through the mails by a
publisher.
Third-class matter embraces books,
newspapers and periodicals (not hav-
ing the essential characteristics of
second-class matter), circulars, prints,
engravings, lithographs and other
matter wholly in print; also proof
sheets, corrected proof sheets and
manuscripts accompanying the same.
Printed matter, as defined by law, is
"the reproduction upon paper, or any
other material, of handwriting, or
this fact, of any words, characters, fig-
ures or images, or of any combination
thereof, not having the character of
an actual or personal correspondence."
Such publications include those made
by electric pen, papyrograph, metal-
lograph, lithograph or similar me-
chanical processes, easy of recognition,
"blue prints" represented only as
copies of the originals, photo-
graphs, canvassing or prospectus
books containing sample chapters
of, or other printed matter relating
to, the publications for which such
books are used, and copy books for
use in schools, with printed copy
times and instructions in the art of
writing; but not prepared by the
typewriter and other like methods is
inadmissible as "printed matter" un-
less so reproduced as to be within the
circle, which defines a circular to be a
printed letter, which, according to in-
ternal evidence, is being sent in iden-
tical terms to several persons." It is
not permissible to write or print upon
matter of the third-class the name,
nature or quantity of the article in-
closed as "books," "magazines,"
"music," "engravings," or shipping
directions as "by mail," etc., or the
name of a patented envelope wrapper
or tag, or of its patentee. Nor is it
permissible to write or print upon
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